declared *L. danilewskyi* to be an invalid synonym of *L. ziemanni* (Laveran, 1902) in spite of the fact that the former name had priority. In 1994, Bennett excluded *L. danilewskyi* from the list of available names and used *L. ziemanni* as a valid name (Bennett et al., 1994, p. 70). This inconsistency contributed to instability in specific names of leucocytozoids.

It is important to note that the name *L. danilewskyi* has been frequently used in the literature in the last three decades (see for example, Burtikashvili, 1978; Peirce, 1981; Kairullaev & Yakunin, 1982; Kairullaev, 1985; Kirkpatrick & Lauer, 1985; Valkiūnas, 1988; Krylov, 1994, 1996; Valkiūnas, 1997), and there is no doubt what taxon it denotes. Berestneff (1904) as the author of the genus *Leucocytozoon* has been accepted in several important and well-illustrated books on the subject (Garnham, 1966; Krylov, 1996; Valkiūnas, 1997).

The ruling of the Commission on the subject will provide stability in zoological nomenclature which is under threat particularly since the publication by Bennett et al. (1975).

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Comments on the proposed conservation of the specific name of *Bulinus wrighti* Mandahl-Barth, 1965 (Mollusca, Gastropoda)

(Case 3126; see BZN **56**: 113–116)

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The fact that *Bulinus wrightii* Sowerby, 1853 is an achatinid and *Bulinus reticulatus wrighti* Mandahl-Barth, 1954 is a planorbid in my view makes it very unlikely that the two species were originally described in the same nominal genus, notwithstanding the same generic name was used for them. Even a non-malacologist like me would never consider the two to be congeneric. It seems more likely, as has been suggested already, that Sowerby made a typographical or clerical error in writing '*Bulinus*' instead of *Bulimus*. However, he could have followed Broderip (1828, *Zoological Journal*, part 4, p. 222) in substituting *Bulinus* for *Bulimus* Scopoli, 1777. In the latter case *Bulinus* sensu Sowerby (1853), i.e. *Bulinus* Broderip, 1828, is a different genus from *Bulinus* sensu Mandahl-Barth (1954), i.e. *Bulinus* O.F. Müller, 1781; Article 57.8.1 of the Code applies and the homonymy of the species names is to be disregarded.

As this contention is difficult or impossible to prove, it might be best for the Commission to rule that Sowerby (1853) made a clerical error, writing *Bulinus* for *Bulimus*, and that there exists no primary homonymy between Sowerby and Mandahl-Barth's species names.

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In his comment (above), Prof Holthuis has suggested that Sowerby (1853) misspelled *Bulimus* and wrote '*Bulinus*' and that, under Article 57.8.1 of the Code, the homonymy between *Bulinus wrightii* Sowerby and *Bulinus wrighti* Mandahl-Barth is to be disregarded.

This course would be acceptable if the two taxa named *wrightii* could be shown to have been placed in combination 'with homonymous generic names having the same spelling but established for different nominal genera'. This depends on whether the ACHATINIDAE and the PLANORBIDAE are considered to be sufficiently different; though distinct they are both gastropod molluscs and clearly not so different as the Insecta and Aves in the example given in the Code.

In submitting our application it seemed to us that, even if the homonymy could be disregarded, a worker was still likely to propose an unfortunate replacement name for *Bulinus wrighti* Mandahl-Barth, 1965 if the issue was not settled, and the name conserved, by Commission action.

Comments on the proposed conservation of *Polydora websteri* Hartman in Loosanoff & Engle, 1943 (Annelida, Polychaeta) by a ruling that it is not to be treated as a replacement name for *P. caeca* Webster, 1879, and designation of a lectotype for *P. websteri*

(Case 3080; see BZN **55**: 212–216)

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Hartman (1943) proposed the replacement name *Polydora websteri* for the invalid *P. caeca* of Webster (1879) (para. 4 of the application). I support the proposal to conserve *P. websteri* in accordance with Hartman's concept, and to designate a lectotype.

Since the application by Radashevsky & Williams was published (BZN **55**: 212–216, December 1998), Radashevsky (1999) has redescribed Hartman's original (1943) specimens, including the proposed lectotype. It is clear from Hartman's